

# REMINGTON RECREATIONAL WATER DISTRICT (PWSNO 1280270) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

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January 8, 2002



## State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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## Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for the Remington Recreational Water District*, describes the public drinking water wells; the well recharge zone and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Drinking water for the Remington Recreational Water District is supplied by two wells pumping from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The wells serve a population of about 567 people in a rural neighborhood 2.5 miles west of Athol, Idaho. Both wells ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants, mostly because of risk factors associated with local geology.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Because 186 public water systems in Idaho draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, they should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should also be established.

The Remington Recreational Water District system is in good condition and in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. The district has developed a cross connection program to protect the wells and distribution system from contaminants being siphoned in during periods of low pressure. The district should consider sponsoring public information workshops pertaining to ground water protection in a rural neighborhood.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact your regional Department of Environmental Quality office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR REMINGTON RECREATIONAL WATER DISTRICT

## Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

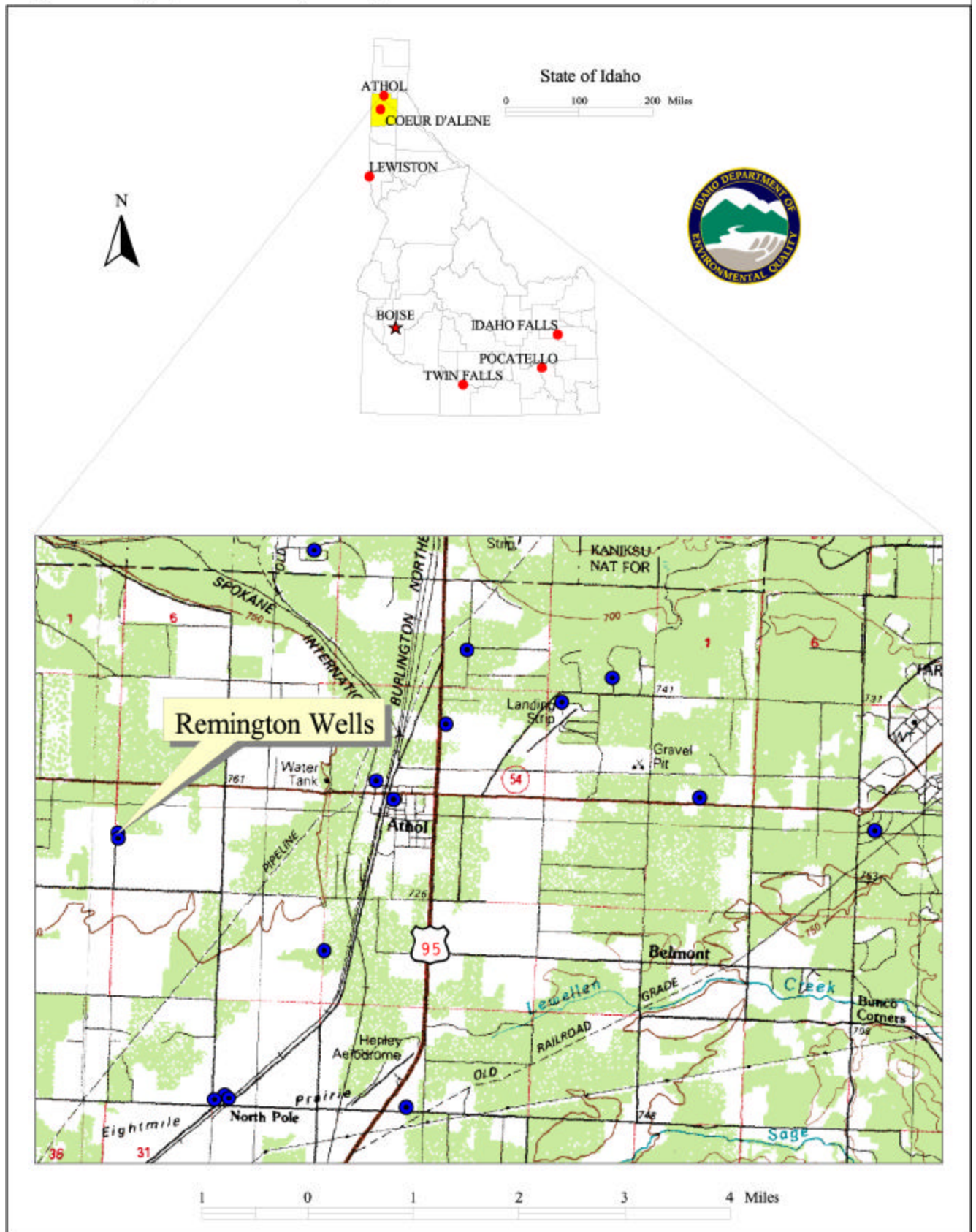
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheets used to develop this assessment are attached.

### Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

**The results of the source water assessment should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system** The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Remington Recreational Water District



## **Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment**

### **Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation**

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel (TOT) zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA to determine the time of travel for water pumped from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The computer model used data DEQ assimilated from a variety of sources including local well logs. Pumping volume estimates prepared by the Remington Recreational Water District operator in 1999 were also used in the model.

The Remington Recreational Water District is regulated as a community water system. It has 210 connections serving a population of 567 people in a rural neighborhood west of Athol, Idaho (Figure 1). Two wells supply water for domestic use and fire protection. The estimated capacity of Well #1 is 760 GPM. Well #2 can supply 240 GPM. The wells are about 250 feet apart and are located at the end of Shoshone Avenue.

The recharge area stretches eastward from the wells for about 5.25 miles, and encompasses about 350 acres. The delineated area is divided into 0-3, 3-6 and 6-10 year time of travel zones. The 3-6 year time of travel zone passes under Athol and State Highway 95 (Figure 2).

### **Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination**

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for Remington Recreational Water District and all other public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within a system's source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. A map showing the delineations and a table summarizing the results of the database search were then sent to system operators for review and correction during the second or enhanced phase of the inventory process.

Figure 2, *Remington Water District Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 of this report shows the locations of the Remington Recreational Water District wells, the zones of contribution DEQ delineated for the wells, and locations of potential contaminant sites in the area.

Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

### Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

DEQ weighed the following factors to assess a well's susceptibility to contamination:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

Susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets, Attachment A, show in detail how the Remington Recreational Water District wells scored.

#### Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of a well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the ground water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent Sanitary Survey of the public water system. Well logs for the Remington Recreational Water District Wells #1 and #2 are on file with DEQ. The Sanitary Survey conducted March 20, 2001 found the system to be well run and in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. Recommended repairs to the Well #1 wellhead were completed on March 27.

Well #1 was drilled in 1969 to a depth of 540 feet. The 18-inch steel casing extends from 2 feet above ground to a depth of 510 feet. A stainless steel well screen was set between 510 and 540 feet. The static water level is at 470 feet. The cement grout surface seal is 25 feet deep. The casing and seal both terminate in gravel.

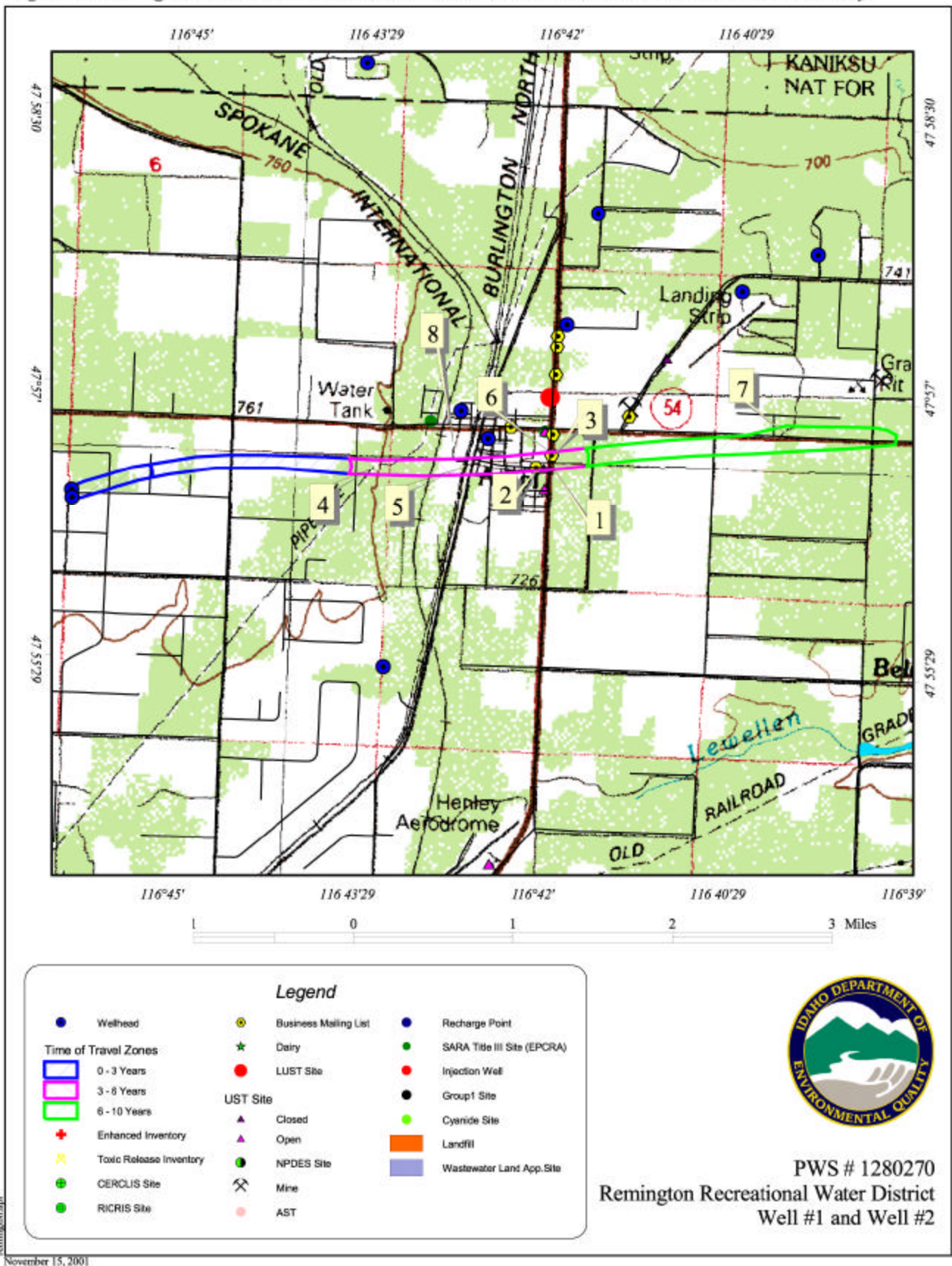
Well #2, drilled in 1998 to a depth of 554 feet, has an 8-inch steel casing from two feet above ground to 540 feet below. The well is completed in gravel. Its well screen is set from 539 feet to 554 feet below the surface. The static water level is at 460 feet. Except for a minor variation in the steel casing wall thickness, the well meets or exceeds current Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) construction standards. The Bentonite clay surface seal is 100 feet deep, also terminating in a gravel soil stratum.

**Table 1. Selected Characteristics of the Remington Recreational Water District Wells**

Well	Casing Diameter (in)	Total Depth (ft)	Screen Depth (ft)	Static Water Level (ft)
Well #1	18	540	510 to 540	470
Well #2	8	554	539 to 554	460



Figure 2. Remington Recreational Water District Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.



## Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity scores reflect natural geologic conditions at the well site and in the recharge zone. Information for this part of the analysis is derived from individual well logs and from the soil drainage classification inside the delineation boundaries. Well logs include lithologic data that describe the soil profile at the well site in addition to well construction details.

The Remington Recreational Water District wells both scored 5 points out of 6 points possible in the hydrologic sensitivity portion of the susceptibility analysis. Soils in the recharge zone are classed as moderately well to well drained. Soils that drain rapidly are deemed less protective of ground water than finer grained, slow draining soils.

The depth to ground water in the wells is 470 and 490 feet. Soil layers above the water table are composed of permeable glacial deposits of sand, gravel and boulders. There is no clay layer to retard the vertical transport of contaminants from the surface to the ground water.

## Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Figure 2, *Remington Water District Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 shows the locations of the Remington Water District wells, the zones of contribution DEQ delineated for the wells, and approximate locations of potential contaminant sites. Numbers on the table below correspond to numbered sites on the map.

**Table 2. Remington Recreational Water District Potential Contaminant Inventory**

Map ID	Site Description	Potential Contaminants	Source of Information
1	Petroleum Storage Tank	SOC, VOC	Underground Storage Tank Database
2	Barrel & Drum Manufacturer	IOC, SOC, VOC	Business Mailing List
3	Log Home Manufacturer	IOC, SOC, VOC	Business Mailing List
4	Natural Gas Pipeline	VOC	USGS Map
5	Rail line	IOC, SOC, VOC	USGS Map
6	Highway 95	IOC, SOC, VOC	USGS and County Map
7	Highway 54	IOC, SOC, VOC	USGS and County Map
8	Lumber Mill	IOC, SOC, VOC	Enhanced Inventory

IOC = Inorganic Chemical. SOC = Synthetic Organic Chemical. VOC = Volatile Organic Chemical.

USGS = United States Geological Survey

Land use over the recharge zone for the Remington Recreational Water District wells is mostly rural residential with homes on 10 acre or larger lots. The 3-6 year time of travel zone lies partially under residential neighborhoods in the town of Athol and the commercial area along Highway 95.

## Historic Water Quality

Historically, Remington Recreational Water District has had few water quality problems. The system chlorinates its water and has had no positive total coliform bacteria samples since January 1996.



Nitrate concentrations in the water have ranged between undetectable levels and 0.275 mg/l in samples tested since the system came under regulation. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Nitrate is 10 mg/l. Other regulated inorganic chemical contaminants found in the water were Barium (MCL = 2.0 mg/l) at a concentration of 0.3 mg/l (1998 test), and Fluoride (MCL = 4.0 mg/l) at a concentration of 0.1 mg/l when the water was tested in 1993. Radiological contaminants in concentrations far below the MCL were present in samples tested in 1993 and 1997.

Synthetic organic chemicals and volatile organic chemicals have never been detected in Remington Recreational Water District water. The system has been granted waivers to reduce the amount of testing required for those contaminants.

### Final Susceptibility Ranking

The Remington Recreational Water District Wells both ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. Natural risk factors associated with local geology account for most of the points in the final susceptibility scores. Though several potential contaminant sites were identified inside the well recharge delineation boundaries, they are clustered in the 3-6 year time of travel zone where potential contaminants are less of a threat to water quality than contaminants closer to the wells. Cumulative scores for each well are summarized on Table 3. Complete susceptibility analysis worksheets for the Remington Water District wells are in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

The final ranking categories are as follows:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

**Table 3. Summary of Remington Water District Susceptibility Evaluation**

Susceptibility Scores						
Well	System Construction	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory			
			IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
Well #1	3	5	8	8	8	3
Well #2	3	5	8	8	8	3
Final Susceptibility Scores/Ranking						
Well	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial		
Well #1	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	9/Moderate		
Well #4	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	9/Moderate		

## Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. The state and local health districts have instituted enhanced protection of the ground water in the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer because of its high use and uniquely pristine water quality. The protections are generally aquifer wide and are not aimed at zones of contribution to a specific well or water system. *The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Atlas*, sent to water systems on the prairie when they were invited to perform an enhanced contaminant inventory, describes some of the regional protection measures.

The 186 public water systems in Idaho that draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures. These types of measures could be used to protect the capture zones of a specific system or group of wells that could be put at risk from local land use changes. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should also be established. For instance, source water protection activities for agriculture, should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

In its own jurisdiction Remington Recreational Water District has already taken substantial steps toward protecting its water. The well heads are enclosed in fenced lots where the district can control access and use of potential ground water contaminants. The district has established good maintenance and operations practices to keep the system in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. The district has developed a cross connection control program to protect the wells and distribution system from contaminants that could be siphoned into water during low pressure periods. The district could also promote ground water protection through public education. Some ideas to consider are workshops dealing with the proper application of yard and garden chemicals; elimination of household hazardous waste, ground water friendly vehicle maintenance practices; and backflow prevention. Numerous programs are available to involve school age children and adults in protecting their drinking water.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

## **Assistance**

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office     (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office                                 (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Typing in the key word "ground water" on any internet browser will pull up dozens of links to organizations that provide public education materials and ideas for involving the community in ground water protection.

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 343-7001 for assistance with drinking water protection strategies.

## References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

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Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. Lower Payette River Agriculture Irrigation Water Return Study and Ground Water Evaluation, Payette County, Idaho. Water Quality Status Report No. 115.

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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000. City of Fruitland Wellhead Viability Project 319 Grant Final Report July 2000.

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Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

## Attachment A

# Remington Water District Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets



**Ground Water Susceptibility**Public Water System Name : **REMINGTON REC WATER DIST**Source: **WELL #1**Public Water System Number : **1280270**

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<b>1. System Construction</b>		<b>SCORE</b>			
Drill Date	12/31/69				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 200				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES		0		
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES		0		
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO		2		
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO		1		
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO		0		
<b>Total System Construction Score</b>			<b>3</b>		
<b>2. Hydrologic Sensitivity</b>					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO		2		
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES		1		
Depth to first water > 300 feet	YES		0		
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO		2		
<b>Total Hydrologic Score</b>			<b>5</b>		
<b>3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)</b>		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RURAL RESIDENTIAL	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B ( 3 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	25 to 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
<b>Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Final Susceptibility Source Score</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5. Final Well Ranking</b>		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

**Ground Water Susceptibility**Public Water System Name : **REMINGTON REC WATER DIST**Source: **WELL #2**Public Water System Number : **1280270**

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<b>1. System Construction</b>		<b>SCORE</b>			
Drill Date	3/31/98				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES	0			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	0			
<b>Total System Construction Score</b>		<b>3</b>			
<b>2. Hydrologic Sensitivity</b>					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	YES	0			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
<b>Total Hydrologic Score</b>		<b>5</b>			
<b>3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)</b>		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RURAL RESIDENTIAL	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B ( 3 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	25 to 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
<b>Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)</b>					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
<b>Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Final Susceptibility Source Score</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5. Final Well Ranking</b>		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

**Business Mailing List** – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

**CERCLIS** – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

**Cyanide Site** – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

**Dairy** – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

**Deep Injection Well** – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

**Enhanced Inventory** – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

**Floodplain** – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

**Group 1 Sites** – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

**Inorganic Priority Area** – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

**Landfill** – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

**LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

**Mines and Quarries** – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

**Nitrate Priority Area** – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

**Organic Priority Areas** – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

**Recharge Point** – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

**RICRIS** – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities)** – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)** – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

**UST (Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

**Wastewater Land Applications Sites** – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

**Wellheads** – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

**NOTE:** Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.